



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

For class use, where very thin sections are not ordinarily required, we have found that the temperature of the knife in such a holder is sufficiently low if tap water is allowed to flow through the tube. A very short time is required for the temperature of the water to be communicated to the knife. A cooling cell such as LAND'S or GARDNER'S also regulated with tap water may be employed in addition, but its use

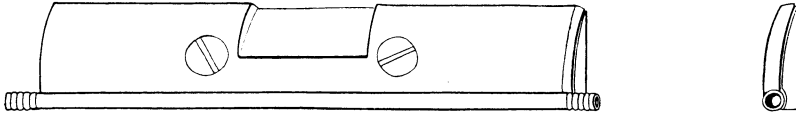


FIG. 1

in most cases is superfluous. Where sections from soft or medium paraffin under $5\ \mu$ are required, the modified safety-razor blade holder and the cooling cell are attached to GARDNER'S apparatus with the buckets filled with ice water. Under such conditions sections $2\ \mu$ thick have been cut very successfully from a paraffin melting at 53° .—T. H. GOODSPEED, *University of California*.

POLLINATION OF ASCLEPIAS CRYPTOCERAS

Being interested in the mode of pollination of *Asclepias*, I should like to know how PAYSON explains the mode of pollination given in BOT. GAZ. 61:73. 1916. By a bumblebee's foot I understand the end of the last tarsal joint with two claws and a pulvillus. Does the corpusculum become attached to the foot or to one of these appendages? If the foot is wedged between the anther wings, how does the bee get away without tearing the anther wings, and how does it, or any part of it, enter the cleft of the corpusculum? In pollination, if the bee pulls out its foot with attached corpusculum, what keeps the pollinium from coming out with it? My view of the pollination of *Asclepias*, published in BOT. GAZ. 11:262-269. 1886, and 20:110. 1895, is that a single claw, hair, pulvillus, tibial spur, or stump of a retinaculum is caught in the slit between the anther wings and is guided by them into the cleft of the corpusculum. The corpusculum keeps this appendage from again entering the slit. Only one pollinium is caught between the wings and guided into the stigmatic chamber, where it is held so firmly that a pull breaks it loose from the retinaculum. Probably *Asclepias cryptoceras* is a bumblebee flower, but I would not accept the view that it is not occasionally pollinated by other long-tongued bees, or butterflies, unless it is shown that these insects do not have proboscides long enough to reach the nectar.—CHARLES ROBERTSON, *Carlinville, Ill.*